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The COTTON SITUATION

CS-175

March 1958
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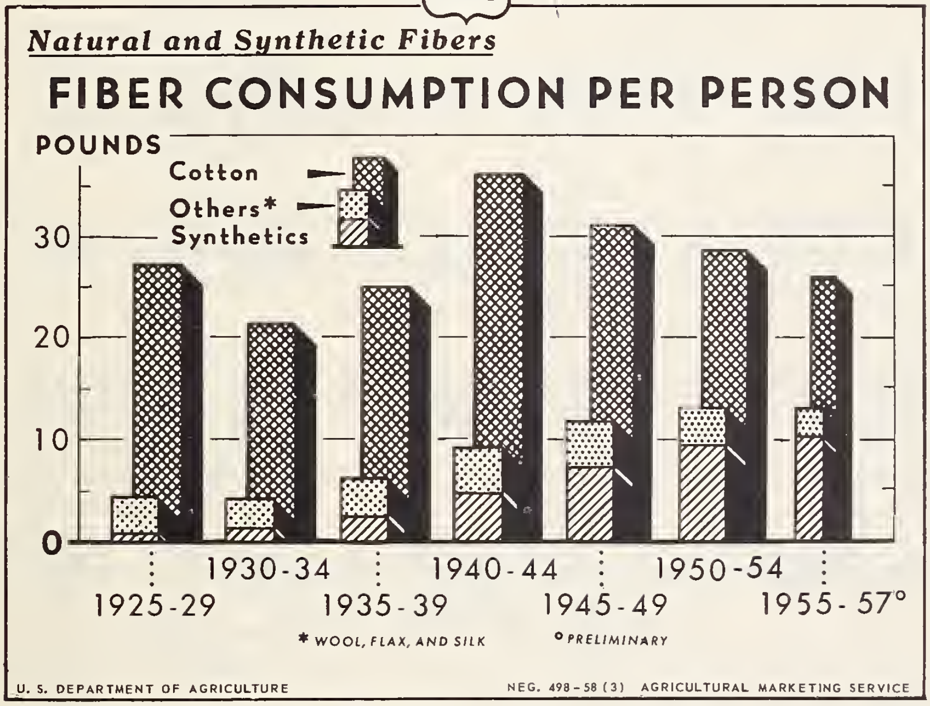

Consumption of cotton per capita in the United States has shown a declining trend since the World War II peak. On the other hand the consumption of manmade fibers has increased steadily since the 1920's. In recent years, the increased consumption of nylon and other noncellulosic fibers more than offset a decline in rayon and acetate. During 1957 the consumption of cotton declined by more than 2 pounds below 1956 and total consumption of fibers per person was about 6 percent below 1956. The downward trend in per capita fiber consumption in the United States contrasts with increasing per capita consumption in most foreign countries.

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Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1956	1957			1958	
		December	January	February	December	January 1/	February 1/
Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month)	Cents	30.99	30.21	30.16	28.19	27.37	24.91
Parity price for Am. Upland	Cents	35.81	36.56	36.81	37.43	37.96	38.08
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	87	83	82	75	72	65
Average 14 spot market price Middling 1 inch	Cents	33.15	33.41	33.77	34.89	34.83	34.62
Average price for 17 constructions, gray goods	Cents	64.07	63.62	63.02	60.01	60.02	59.92
Average price cotton used in 17 constructions	Cents	34.27	34.43	34.71	35.25	34.76	34.78
Mill margins for 17 constructions	Cents	29.80	29.19	28.31	24.76	25.26	25.14
BLS wholesale price index							
All commodities	1947-49 = 100	116.3	116.9	117.0	118.5	118.8	118.9
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	90.1	89.6	89.1	86.7	86.6	86.0
Index of industrial production							130
Overall (adjusted)	1947-49 = 100	147	146	146	135	133	96
Textiles, products and apparel (adjusted)	do.	106	104	105	97	96	341.8
Personal income payments (adjusted)	Billion dollars	334.8	336.3	338.5	343.6	343.6	
Department store sales (adjusted and revised)	Million dollars	1,076	1,054	1,036	2/	2/	2/
Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton 3/	1,000 bales	630.3	4/842.5	687.9	571.3	4/799.8	639.6
Mill consumption, daily rate (unadjusted) 5/	1,000 bales	31.5	33.7	34.4	28.6	32.0	32.0
Mill consumption, daily rate (adjusted) 5/	1,000 bales	33.1	32.4	32.3	29.9	30.7	30.2
Spindles in place end of month in cotton system	Thousands	21,553	21,564	21,537	21,075	21,059	20,918
Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton	Thousands	18,786	18,725	18,639	18,144	17,950	17,945
Spindles idle	Thousands	1,316	1,333	1,376	1,345	1,453	1,303
Gross hourly earnings in broadwoven goods 6/	Cents	143.0	143.0	142.0	143.0	---	---
Mill stocks + unfilled orders, cotton broadwoven goods 7/	Percent	49	52	55	52	1/60	---
Exports of cotton	1,000 bales	939.1	790.6	807.9	608.6	516.8	---
Exports of cotton since August 1	1,000 bales	3,002.3	3,792.9	4,600.8	2,332.7	2,849.5	---
Imports of cotton	Bales	10,341	13,285	7,102	36,670	---	---
Imports of cotton since August 1	Bales	39,702	52,987	60,089	119,413	---	---
Mill stocks end of month	1,000 bales	1,584.4	1,634.8	1,701.5	1,591.4	1,722.1	1,751.7
Stocks, public storage, etc	1,000 bales	16,397.0	15,206.6	13,999.2	12,580.0	12,182.1	11,596.2
Linters prices 8/							
Grade 2, Staple 2	Cents	9.41	9.83	10.00	8.72	8.75	8.66
Grade 4, Staple 4	Cents	6.96	7.54	7.84	6.75	6.99	7.09
Grade 6, Staple 6	Cents	5.64	6.27	6.50	5.38	5.41	5.34
Rayon prices							
Viscose yarn, 150 denier	Cents	88	91	91	91	91	91
Staple fiber, viscose 1½ denier	Cents	32	32	32	31	31	31
Acetate yarn, 150 denier	Cents	74	77	77	77	77	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Comparable data not available. 3/ 4-week period except as noted. 4/ 5-week period. 5/ 5-day week. 6/ Cotton, silk and synthetic fibers. 7/ End of month. 8/ Average of prices for specified grades and staples at four markets.

THE COTTON SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 25, 1958

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SUMMARY

Disappearance of U. S. cotton during the 1957-58 marketing year may total about 13.6 million bales, about 2.6 million less than in the preceding season. Under present conditions exports are expected to reach 5.6 million bales or more, about 2 million bales below last season but higher than in any other postwar year. Estimated domestic mill consumption of about 8.0 million bales will be about .6 million bales below last year.

Prospective disappearance exceeds by 2.7 million bales the 1957 crop reported by the Bureau of the Census on March 20 at about 10.9 million running bales. As a result, the carryover next August 1 is expected to drop to about 8.7 million bales. This will be the second successive year that stocks have declined following a steady buildup from 1951 through 1956.

Domestic mill consumption of cotton from August 1 through February 28, 1958 totaled about 4.9 million bales. This was the lowest for the first 7 months of any marketing year since 1948 and 6 percent below the previous year. Mill consumption is likely to continue below a year earlier through the rest of 1957-58 since the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for gray goods at mills remains high. A slight decline in this ratio toward the end of 1957 was again reversed in January.

Consumption of cotton per capita in the U. S. in 1957 was about 23.7 pounds, 2.2 pounds less than in 1956 and 2.8 pounds below 1955. On the other hand, consumption of manmade fibers increased to 10.2 pounds, about .2 pounds above 1956 but 1 pound or 9 percent below the record set in 1955. As in other recent years, consumption of rayon and acetate declined but this was more than offset by increased use of the noncellulosic fibers.

Exports of cotton from August 1, 1957 through January 1958 were about 2.8 million running bales, about .9 million bales or 25 percent below the record level of last year.

Sales of CCC stocks for export between August 15, 1957 and July 31, 1958 totaled about 5,450,000 bales as of March 18. In addition an estimated 185,000 bales which had been sold under the 1956-57 export program were exported between August 1 and August 15, 1957, the first 2 weeks of the current marketing year.

About 3.1 million acres had been placed in the Cotton Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank for the 1958 crop, as of the February 20 deadline. Farmers were given until March 28 to make withdrawals or adjustments in their agreements. An additional 2 million acres had been offered for the Acreage Reserve, but thus far lack of funds has restricted the number of applications which could be accepted. Land placed in the acreage reserve will come out of the national allotment of 17.6 million acres. For the 1957 crop, with 3 million acres in the soil bank, the harvested acreage was approximately 13.6 million acres, or 4 million acres under the national acreage allotment.

The minimum price support level for the 1958 crop of upland cotton was announced on February 7 at 30.75 cents per pound for Middling, 7/8-inch cotton at average location. This compares with 28.81 cents on the 1957 crop and 29.34 cents for the 1956 crop. The 1958 support level reflects 81 percent of the February parity price of 37.96 cents per pound. The announced level of support will be increased if a combination of the parity price on August 1, 1958 and the supply percentage as of that date indicate a higher level of support. However, it will not decline below the 30.75 cents already announced.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The 1957 Crop 17 Percent Below 1956

The 1957 crop was reported by the Bureau of the Census on March 20 at about 10.9 million running bales, compared with a 13.2 million bale crop in 1956. The crop was harvested from about 13.6 million acres, the smallest since 1878 and about 2 million acres or 13 percent smaller than 1956. The average yield per harvested acre for the 1957 crop was estimated at about 390 pounds, compared with 409 pounds for the 1956 crop and the record 417 pounds for the 1955 crop. The greatest reductions in output were in the Delta and Southeast.

Staple Length of Crop Near 1956; Grade Lowest in 12 Years

Upland cotton ginned in the U. S. prior to March 20 this season averaged the lowest in grade since 1945-46, but the average staple was close to last year. The grade index of upland cotton ginned prior to March 20 was 91.7 (Middling white = 100) compared with 96 a year earlier and 93.2 two years ago. Of the white grades, Middling and higher accounted for only one-third of the ginnings through March 20, compared with nearly one-half last year. The lower white grades (SLM and lower) made up 30 percent of ginnings compared with 33 percent in 1956. Thus over 36 percent consisted of spotted and other colored cotton compared with 18 percent a year ago. The proportion of spotted cotton was the largest of any crop on record. The average staple of upland cotton ginned prior to March 20 was 32.6 thirty-seconds inches, or slightly under a year earlier and the same as in 1955.

U. S. Market Price for Cotton

Prices for Middling 1-inch cotton in the 14 spot markets averaged 34.62 cents per pound during February. This compares with 34.83 cents in January and 33.77 cents in February, 1957. The February 1958 average was 27 points below the 1957 monthly peak reached in December. On March 24 the quoted price was 34.58 cents. Despite recent price declines, prices during each month of the present marketing year have averaged higher than a year earlier.

Prices for the higher grades have remained 2½ to 3 percent above Middling since October and in February 1958 the premiums averaged 13 to 16 points above a year ago. Discounts for most of the lower grades continued to widen in February, with discounts for Strict Low Middling and Low Middling averaging 133 and 257 points, respectively, above a year ago. Premiums and discounts for staple lengths changed relatively little during February from a month earlier, although the premium for the medium staples continued to narrow

Table 1 .--Cotton ginned: United States, crops of 1955, 1956 and 1957

State	1955 1/	1956 1/	1957 1/ 2/	1955 1/	1956 1/	1957 1/ 2/
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 bales 500 lb.	1,000 bales 500 lb.	1,000 bales 500 lb.
United States	14,542	13,151	10,875	14,721	13,310	10,958
Alabama	1,038	746	527	1,059	758	536
Arizona	724	823	754	726	824	758
Arkansas	1,651	1,399	963	1,668	1,433	980
California	1,221	1,466	1,556	1,210	1,453	1,544
Florida	15	9	7	15	9	7
Georgia	694	579	390	700	578	394
Illinois	2	3	1	2	3	1
Kentucky	8	8	4	7	8	4
Louisiana	572	570	346	584	583	349
Mississippi	1,996	1,577	1,070	2,021	1,609	1,081
Missouri	420	447	183	405	443	179
New Mexico	248	283	223	250	286	223
North Carolina	360	366	236	355	362	232
Oklahoma	448	260	259	457	258	261
South Carolina	566	522	347	570	513	344
Tennessee	613	527	404	620	547	412
Texas	3,957	3,555	3,600	4,060	3,631	3,648
Virginia	11	11	7	11	11	8

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.
2/ Preliminary.

Includes 230,756 bales of the crop of 1957 ginned prior to August 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1956-57, compared with 404,845 and 313,958 bales of the crops of 1956 and 1955.

The statistics in this report for 1957 are subject to revision. Included in the total for 1957 are 21,163 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass compared with 2,466 for 1956. The total includes 77,755 bales of American-Egyptian for 1957; 49,071 for 1956 and 41,516 for 1955.

The average gross weight per bale for the crop, excluding linters, is 503.8 pounds for 1957; 506.0 for 1956; and 506.1 for 1955. The number of ginneries operated for the crop of 1957 is 6,348 compared with 6,662 for 1956 and 6,929 for 1955.

Bureau of the Census, report of March 20, 1958.

The average price received by farmers for upland cotton continued to decline and at 24.91 cents per pound in February was at the lowest level since May 15, 1946. The sharp decline from the 1957 high of 32.97 cents reached in September reflects the sales of late harvested cotton and cotton damaged by prolonged wet weather. The February price compares with 27.37 cents in January and 30.16 cents a year earlier.

Cotton Under Loan and CCC Stocks

As of March 14, 1958 CCC loans were outstanding on approximately 3.1 million bales of the 1957 crop, compared with 4.1 million bales of the 1956 crop as of the same date last year. Total CCC stocks as of March 14 (in inventory and pledged for loans but not including cotton sold for export and for unrestricted use) totaled 4.8 million bales, 5.7 million bales less than a year earlier, and 9.3 million bales below the record reached on January 20, 1956.

CCC Sales

As of March 18, 5.4 million bales of upland cotton had been sold by the CCC for export under the 1957-58 cotton export program. An additional 1.6 million bales had been sold for unrestricted use. As of March 5, approximately 68 percent of the cotton remaining in the CCC inventory including the 1956 and previous crops consisted of white or spotted cotton grading Strict Low Middling or better.

Imports of Cotton Higher

Cotton imports from August 1 through December 31, 1957 totaled 119,413 bales; during the comparable period in 1956 the total was 39,702 bales.

On January 8, the Bureau of Customs announced that the import quota for cotton with a staple length of 1-1/8 inches or more for the current quota year (August 1, 1957 - July 31, 1958) had been filled by December 30, 1957. About 54 percent of the quota of slightly more than 95,000 bales was filled by Mexican cotton; 31 percent by Egyptian cotton; and 15 percent by Peruvian cotton. A negligible amount was imported from the Sudan. The Mexican cotton is added to the upland cotton supply; the other types to the extra-long staple cotton supply.

Disappearance

Disappearance of U. S. cotton during the 1957-58 marketing year is now expected to total about 13.6 million bales, about 2.6 million less than in the preceding season. Exports may total about 5.6 million bales, 2 million below last season but higher than in any other postwar year. Estimated domestic mill consumption of about 8 million bales would be about .6 million bales below last year.

Mill Consumption

Domestic mill consumption of all kinds of cotton in the U. S. totaled 4,812,943 running bales from August 4, 1957 through March 1, 1958. This amounts to 4,864,000 bales when adjusted to the period August 1, 1957-February 28, 1958, and is 302,000 bales less than the adjusted total for a year earlier amounting to 5,166,000 bales. The adjusted total is the lowest for the first seven months of any postwar marketing year except 1948 when the corresponding figure was 4,840,000 bales.

If the usual seasonal pattern prevails, mill consumption from August 1, 1957 through July 31, 1958 is expected to total about 8 million bales. This is approximately 7 percent less than the 8.6 million bales consumed a year earlier.

Domestic mill consumption of cotton reflects the generally low level of activity in the textile industry. The Federal Reserve Board Index of production (seasonally adjusted) in the "textile, products, and apparel" industry has declined steadily since the first half of 1956, and in January 1958 was 4 percent under both the 1947-49 average and a year earlier. The overall index of industrial production in January 1958 was down sharply from a year earlier but remained one-third above the 1947-49 average. The average number of production workers in textile mill products industries in January 1958 was 9 percent below a year earlier. It was down 12 percent or more than 100,000 below the first half of 1956.

Ratio of Cotton Broadwoven Goods Stocks to Unfilled Orders Remains High

The ratio of stocks to unfilled orders of broadwoven cotton goods at cotton mills increased slightly in January to 0.60 after declining during the previous two months. This ratio was above 0.50 during the entire year of 1957, reaching a high of 0.66 in August. The postwar average of 0.39 is generally considered "normal" for analytical purposes.

Average Mill Margins and Fabric Values

Mill margins or the spread between the value of fabric made from a pound of cotton and the cost of the cotton averaged 25.14 cents in February. This compares with 25.26 cents a month earlier and 28.31 cents a year ago. Mill margins reached their lowest point in November and December 1957 when they averaged 24.72 cents, 5.36 cents below a year earlier. The average margin for January and February 1958 was 25.20 cents, or an average of 3.55 cents below the comparable period in 1957. The value of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton, based on prices for 17 selected constructions, averaged 59.92 cents in February 1958 compared with 60.02 cents in January and 63.02 cents in February 1957. The average price paid by mills for cotton used in the manufacture of the 17 constructions averaged 34.78 cents in February, compared with 34.76 cents in January and 34.71 cents in February 1956. Thus changes in cotton prices were a minor factor in the declines in mill margins.

Exports of Cotton

Exports of cotton from August 1 through January 1958 were about 2,849,000 running bales. This is 945,000 bales or 25 percent below the comparable period a year earlier, but 802,000 bales above the average for the postwar period. Under present conditions total exports for the year would be about 5.6 million bales or more.

U. S. Government Financing of Cotton Exports

The U. S. Government, as of March 15, allotted about 380 million dollars to finance the export of cotton in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, including new authorizations and pipeline funds. If completely used, these funds will finance the export of about 2.5 million bales of cotton. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, exports of about 2.7 million bales were financed with about 402 million dollars. (See table 2.) Additional funds may be made available before the end of the current fiscal year.

Cotton export agreements totaling about 40 million dollars were made with Colombia, India, Indonesia and Italy under Title I of P. L. 480, but purchase authorizations have not been issued.

Table 2.--Programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955, 1956 and 1957

Program	1955-56 1/		1956-57 1/		1957-58 2/	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	Million dollars	Million bales 3/	Million dollars	Million bales 3/	Million dollars	Million bales 3/
Export-Import Bank Loans	60.5	0.4	63.6	0.4	125.8	0.9
International Cooperation Administration	102.3	.6	130.3	.9	94.0 88.5	.6
Public Law 480						
Title I	84.9	.5	207.7	1.4	4/153.1	1.0
Title II	6.4	5/	.3	5/	5.9	5/
Total, P.L. 480	91.3	.5	208.0	1.4	159.0	1.0
Grand total	254.1	1.5	401.9	2.7	379.0	2.5

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1.2

1/ Authorized for delivery, shipments and disbursements. 2/ Authorized for delivery. In some cases terminal delivery dates are in 1958-59. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Does not include agreements for which purchase authorizations have not been issued, amounting to about 40 million dollars. 5/ Less than 50,000 bales.

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The above data do not cover cotton exchanged by CCC in barter operations. This amounted to 53,000 bales in 1955-56 and 951,000 bales in 1956-57. Through February 28 of the 1957-58 fiscal year, CCC had transferred about 455,000 bales under barter operations.

Foreign Free World Carryover Higher

Exports of about 5.6 million bales from the U. S. during the current season and revised estimates of foreign consumption indicate that stocks of cotton in the foreign free world on August 1, 1958 will be about 300,000 bales above a year earlier.

Table 3.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign free world, 1956-57 and 1957-58

Item	1956-57	1957-58 1/
	Million bales	Million bales
Starting carryover	7.8	9.5
Production	15.7	16.4
Imports from U. S.	7.6	5.6
Total supply	31.1	31.5
Consumption	20.8	20.6
Exports to U. S., net exports to Communist countries and destroyed	.8	2/1.1
Total disappearance	21.6	21.7
Ending carryover	9.5	9.8

1/ Estimated.
2/ Includes exports from the U. S. to Poland of 250 to 300 thousand bales.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

The supply of cotton in the foreign free world in 1957-58 will be somewhat higher than last season. The total supply is now estimated at 31.5 million bales. Estimated foreign production will be up 700,000 bales and imports from the U. S. are expected to be about 2 million bales below 1956-57. Reduced consumption in Japan, Canada, and some European countries appears likely at this time. If recent trends continue, consumption in the foreign free world may total only 20.6 million bales, a reduction of 200,000 bales from last year. The net effect of these revisions would be an increase in the ending carryover of about 300,000 bales over a year earlier.

Production in Soviet Bloc Higher

Based on new information regarding Communist China the Foreign Agricultural Service has revised the data on world cotton acreage and production. China produces and consumes roughly 6.0 million bales of cotton each season, about the same as the Soviet Union. These two countries thus rank second and third in world cotton production. World production in 1957-58, including these revisions, totals 39.2 million bales, 1.8 million bales below the year before.

Table 4.- Cotton: World acreage and production 1956-57 and 1957-58

Area	Acreage		Production	
	1956-57	1957-58 1/	1956-57	1957-58 1/
	Million acres	Million acres	Million bales	Million bales
United States	15.6	13.6	13.3	11.0
Foreign free world	45.8	46.8	15.7	16.4
Communist countries	21.0	19.9	12.0	11.8
Total	82.4	80.2	41.0	39.2

1/ Estimated.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Cotton Products Export Payments

Payments under the cotton products export program in February 1958 were about 1.2 million dollars and covered about 17 million pounds. This compares with 1.6 million dollars and 24 million pounds in January. Payments in February a year earlier were 1.4 million dollars. The quantity covered in February 1958 was about 3 million pounds below February 1957. The quantity of cotton products covered by the cotton products export program from August 1957 through February 1958 was about 26.5 million pounds larger than for the same period a year earlier. (See table 13)

Carryover to Decline

With disappearance in excess of production, the carryover next August 1 is expected to decline to 8.7 million bales, about 2.6 million bales less than a year earlier. This would be the second sucessive year that stocks have declined following the steady build-up from 1951 through 1956.

Table 5.--Acreage reserve program: 1958 participation as of March 14, 1958

State or area	Agreements filed				
	Number of farms	Reserve acreage	Compensation		
			Per farm	Per acre	Total
		Acres	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Alabama	30,864	257,319	559	67.06	17,256,361
Arizona	1,064	17,399	2,284	139.67	2,430,130
Arkansas	15,605	197,008	815	64.54	12,714,920
California	4,153	50,394	1,284	105.83	5,333,307
Florida	2,754	14,669	320	60.15	882,304
Georgia	26,151	273,560	657	62.77	17,170,255
Illinois	26	206	444	56.04	11,545
Kansas	1	4	114	28.50	114
Kentucky	395	1,129	221	77.63	87,643
Louisiana	10,931	120,978	846	76.43	9,246,140
Maryland	1	13	700	53.85	700
Mississippi	25,694	264,449	798	77.54	20,505,277
Missouri	1,823	26,067	1,062	74.29	1,936,416
Nevada	2	52	2,566	98.69	5,132
New Mexico	994	17,132	1,805	104.72	1,794,000
North Carolina	22,252	121,296	376	68.93	8,361,194
Oklahoma	11,607	195,317	610	36.25	7,080,030
South Carolina	19,624	190,104	663	68.48	13,017,797
Tennessee	9,552	75,904	588	73.96	5,613,770
Texas	50,280	1,267,290	902	35.78	45,342,542
Virginia	999	3,542	243	68.64	243,128
West	6,213	84,977	1,539	112.53	9,562,569
Southwest	61,888	1,462,611	847	35.84	52,422,686
Delta	64,026	685,741	783	73.08	50,115,711
Southeast	102,645	860,503	555	66.16	56,931,739
All areas	234,772	3,093,832	720	54.64	169,032,705

Compiled from reports of Soil Bank Division, CSS.

Acreage Reserve Program for the 1958 Crop

The deadline for filing agreements under the Acreage Reserve Program for the 1958 crop was February 20. Farmers were given until March 28 to withdraw or make adjustments in their agreements.

As of March 14, 3.1 million acres from upland cotton allotments had been placed under the program. The nearly 235,000 farms that participate would receive maximum total payments estimated at 169 million dollars. Only two of the major cotton producing states, Arizona and California, failed to meet the State allocations. Farmers in all other major cotton states indicated a desire to sign up additional acreage, totaling 2 million acres, but the lack of funds has thus far restricted the number of applications which could be accepted. The total acreage signed as of March 14, averaged 17.6 percent of the national acreage allotments. It ranged from a low of 6.2 percent in the West up to 26.6 percent in the Southeast.

The national average per-acre payment rate for cotton from the signed acreage is $54.64 compared with $50.84 in 1957. The average this year ranges from a low of $35.84 in the Southwest to a high of $112.53 in the West. The national average payment per farm is 720 dollars. (See table 5.)

Price Support for the 1958 Crop

On February 7 the minimum price support level for the 1958 crop of upland cotton was announced at 30.75 cents per pound for Middling, 7/8-inch cotton at average location. This compares with 28.81 cents on the 1957 crop and 29.34 cents for the 1956 crop. The 1958 support level reflects 81 percent of the parity price of 37.96 cents per pound in effect for February 1/. The March parity price was 38.08 cents. While the announced level of support will be increased if a combination of the parity price on August 1, 1958 and the supply percentage as of that date indicate a higher level of support, it will not decline below the 30.75 cents already announced.

Manmade Fiber Production

U. S. production of manmade fibers in 1957 reached a record level of nearly 1,765 million pounds. The previous high of nearly 1,716 million pounds was produced in 1955. During the intervening two years, a decline of 122 million pounds in rayon and acetate production was more than offset by a 170 million pound increase in the output of noncellulosic fibers.

1/ The parity price based on data for any given month is the parity price for the following month. Thus the parity price in effect on February 7 when the support rate was announced was in fact based on data for January.

Noncellulosic fiber production in 1957 totaled more than 625 million pounds, 26 percent more than a year earlier. Rayon and acetate production totaling a little more than 1,139 million pounds was within 1 percent of the 1956 output, although below a year earlier for the second successive time.

Table 6.--Manmade fibers: Production, United States, 1951-57

Year	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1951	1,294.2	205.1	1,499.3
1952	1,135.8	255.7	1,391.5
1953	1,196.9	297.0	1,493.9
1954	1,085.7	343.8	1,429.5
1955	1,260.7	455.1	1,715.8
1956	1,147.9	496.8	1,644.7
1957	1,139.4	625.2	1,764.6

Compiled from Textile Organon.

World production of rayon and acetate continued to increase despite the decline in the U. S., and reached 5,400 million pounds in 1957. Foreign output, which amounted to about four-fifths of the world total, increased 164 million pounds over 1956. The rate of increase in production in foreign countries, however, has fallen off rather sharply over the past five years. The increase of 4 percent between 1956 and 1957 compares with year-to-year increases between 1952 and 1956 of 23, 16, 11, and 9 percent respectively.

Table 7.-World rayon and acetate production: United States and foreign countries, 1951-57

Year	United States		Foreign		Total
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1951	1,294.2	32.4	2,706.4	67.6	4,000.6
1952	1,135.8	32.1	2,397.3	67.9	3,533.1
1953	1,196.9	28.9	2,938.3	71.1	4,135.2
1954	1,085.7	24.2	3,395.3	75.8	4,481.0
1955	1,260.7	25.2	3,751.9	74.8	5,012.6
1956	1,147.9	21.9	4,097.1	78.1	5,245.0
1957	1,139.4	21.1	4,260.6	78.9	5,400.0

Compiled from Textile Organon.

Fiber Consumption Per Person

The consumption of fibers per person in the U. S. in 1957 was about 6 percent less than in 1956. This downward trend compares with increases in most foreign countries where consumption has been growing at a faster rate than population. 1/ Compared with 1956, per capita consumption of cotton in the U. S. declined by 2.2 pounds, rayon and acetate by .2 pounds, and wool by .4 pounds. Consumption of nylon and other noncellulosic manmade fibers increased by about .4 pounds, accelerating a long-term upward trend. The consumption of all fibers in 1957 totaled about 36.2 pounds per capita, compared with 38.7 pounds in 1956 and 40.3 pounds in 1955. (See table 14).

Cotton Linters and Pulp Prices

Prices for the felting grades of cotton linters changed only slightly between January and February and continued to average approximately 1 cent below a year ago. The price for chemical linters remained unchanged during the month, about 2 cents below February 1957. (See table 8.)

1/ Trends in per capita consumption of textile fibers by world geographic areas, will be reviewed in the July issue of the Cotton Situation.

Table 8.-Prices for specified qualities of cotton linters, by specified months 1/

Year and month	Felting grade						Chemical grade	
	Grade and Staple 2/							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	Base	Differential
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1956								
August	8.01	7.00	5.52	4.53	3.56	3.25	2.82	.05
September	8.69	7.20	5.84	4.63	3.82	3.46	2.85	.05
October	8.85	7.42	6.30	4.86	4.03	3.56	3.08	.05
November	8.98	7.61	6.73	5.45	4.84	4.19	3.83	.06
December	9.41	7.91	6.96	6.39	5.64	4.92	4.75	.06
1957								
January	9.83	8.51	7.54	7.10	6.27	5.59	5.17	.07
February	10.00	8.84	7.84	7.42	6.50	5.88	5.31	.07
August	9.13	8.08	7.24	6.94	5.87	5.22	4.24	.06
September	9.22	7.99	7.13	6.88	5.71	5.00	3.84	.05
October	8.82	7.69	6.73	6.38	5.28	4.60	3.14	.04
November	8.38	7.57	6.59	6.23	5.17	4.29	3.10	.04
December	8.72	7.72	6.75	6.47	5.38	4.44	3.20	.04
1958								
January	8.75	7.96	6.99	6.52	5.41	4.62	3.22	.04
February	8.66	8.06	7.09	6.36	5.34	4.51	3.22	.04

1/ Monthly averages of prices quoted at Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas, and Los Angeles, for linters uncompressed in carlots f.o.b. cottonseed oil mill points, excluding ports. 2/ Grade 2, staple 2, grade 3, staple 3, etc.

The price for purified linters in January remained at 12 cents per pound, the level reached two months earlier. This compares with the price of 13.90 cents in January 1957.

Prices for all three grades of purified wood pulp have not changed since January 1951. These prices are 11.25 cents per pound for acetate and cupra grade, 9.75 cents for high tenacity viscose grade, and 9.25 cents for standard viscose grade.

Extra-long Staple Cotton Supply and Disappearance

The 1957 crop of extra-long staple cotton in the U. S. totaled 77,755 running bales, according to the March 20 report of the Bureau of the Census. American-Egyptian cotton ginned this season averaged lower in grade but longer in staple than a year earlier. The beginning carryover was 53,300 bales (see table 9). Imports from Egypt and Peru total 43,300 bales, and 50,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton from the Strategic stockpile has been offered for sale by CCC. Thus, the supply for 1957-58 total about 224,000 bales, approximately 2 percent below 1956-57. In addition, another 219,000 bales of long-staple cotton are in the stockpile, which can be made available over a 5-year period under the plan submitted to the Congress for approval. As of February 28, CCC sales of stockpile cotton amounted to about 7 thousand bales.

Table 9.-Carryover of extra-long staple cotton: By growths, U. S. 1950-51 to 1957-58

Year beginning August 1	American Egyptian	Sea Island	Egyptian	Peruvian	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1950	2.8	0.6	58.5	3.2	65.1
1951	21.3	.8	56.1	4.2	82.4
1952	10.3	.5	33.1	4.0	47.9
1953	31.9	.5	58.1	3.4	93.9
1954	102.7	.6	52.9	2.2	158.4
1955	139.9	.8	30.9	5.3	176.9
1956	108.8	1.6	14.2	7.1	131.7
1957 1/	31.8	.8	16.4	4.3	53.3

1/ Preliminary.

Mill consumption of extra-long staple cotton in the U. S. from August through February 28 totaled about 59,000 bales compared with 65,000 bales for approximately the same period a year earlier. Use this season may be somewhat lower than the 109,000-bale total in 1956-57.

U. S. exports of extra-long staple cotton in August-January 1958 totaled 7,221 running bales compared with 40,952 bales for the same months a year earlier. Shipments of 3,390 bales in December made up the largest part of exports so far this season. The total in 1957-58 will be considerably below the 58,000 bales exported during 1956-57. Price support for the 1958 crop has not yet been announced.

Clothing Expenditure Units [1]

by Martin S. Simon

Between 1947 and 1956, the percentage of disposable income alloted to apparel items (excluding footwear) declined from 9.2 percent to 6.2 percent. During the same period, real personal disposable income per capita rose about 20 percent. The amount spent per capita, adjusted for price changes, declined about 11 percent for men's and boys' apparel and about 4 percent for women's and children's apparel. Although clothing expenditures for women and children per capita have trended down somewhat since 1947, they remained above those for the prewar period, 1929-1941. But, at no time since 1947 have men's and boy's apparel expenditures per capita exceeded those in 1929; they have been below the 1941 level since 1949.

Changes in the age-sex composition of the population is one of the explanations advanced for the declining importance of apparel in the consumer's budget since World War II. The use of total population to convert apparel expenditures to a per capita basis incorrectly assumes that each member of the population has equal weight as an apparel expenditure unit. The effect of changes in age and sex on apparel expenditure can be accounted for by calculation of a new series. The series entails the application of weights consisting of clothing expenditures by age and sex to population estimates by age and sex.

Two developments affecting the composition of the population of the U. S. partially explain the apparent post-World War II downtrend in apparel expenditures per capita. (1) Birth rates trended downward in the 1920's and 1930's and upward thereafter. Relative to total population, these changing trends meant a decline in the proportion of the population 14 years and under from 30 percent in 1929 to 25 percent in 1941 followed by an increase to 30 percent by 1956. (2) There has been a steady upward trend in life expectancy. The proportion of persons in the population 60 years and over rose from about 8 percent in 1929 to 13 percent in 1956. In the same period the proportion of women in the over 60 group increased from 49 percent to 53 percent.

The effect of these population changes has been to increase the proportion of low clothing spenders in the economy. The average clothing expenditure, for example, of husbands and wives 60 years of age and over in Minneapolis-St. Paul in 1948-49 was about on a par with that of children in the 6- to 11-year age group and considerably below that for other adults and for children 12 years of age and older. Inventories also declined with increasing age but to a lesser extent than expenditures.

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[1] Adapted from an article to be published in detailed form including assumptions, and source material in the April, 1958 issue of Agricultural Economics Research, which will be published about the 20th of that month. Reprints of the full article may be obtained by writing The Division of Marketing Information, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The new series developed adjusts for the effect of changes in the age-sex structure of the population on apparel expenditures by the use of specially weighted population aggregates. In the calculation of clothing expenditures by age, sex and occupation, family size and income were held constant. The average annual expenditure of each class for clothing is given as a percentage of the 1934-36 average clothing expenditure of $56.68 for white male wage earners and clerical workers, 21 through 35 years of age. The expenditure for the latter group is taken as a single clothing expenditure unit. By applying the clothing expenditure relatives to corresponding age groups results in a weighted aggregate. This aggregate, for each year, is the sum of clothing expenditure units as defined or, in effect, population adjusted for changes in age-sex composition. The clothing expenditure units may also be regarded as equivalent male adults. Table 1 gives the corresponding series on clothing expenditure units and population by sex for the years 1929-41 and 1947-56.

The use of population adjusted for changes in age-sex distribution, as represented by the series on clothing expenditure units, has a decided bearing on the level and trend of apparel expenditures per person. This is particularly true for expenditures for women's and children's apparel, largely because of the addition of males under 5 years of age to the children's group.

Changes in index numbers of real apparel expenditures for men and boys per capita and per clothing expenditure unit were almost identical during 1929-41. The reason for this is that the proportion of children (5-14 years of age) roughly offset changes in the proportion of relatively low spenders for clothing among the adults, particularly the 50 and over age group. During 1947-56 both of these age groups increased in size relative to the total. Thus the number of males 5 years of age and over rose at a faster rate than the number of clothing expenditure units they represented.

For the index numbers that relate to expenditures for women's and children's apparel, differences are more pronounced. This is so because children under 5 years of age of both sexes are lumped into the total. Thus, during 1929-41, the number of clothing expenditure units for women and children rose faster than the number of women and children, as increase in the proportion of older female adults in the total population failed to compensate for decreases in the children's proportion. Both of these groups, as for men and boys, increased during 1947-56, resulting in much less of an increase in clothing expenditure units than in the number of women and children in the population.

Table 10.--Population and clothing expenditure units by sex: Index numbers, United States, 1929-41 and 1947-56

[1929=100]

Year	Population 1/			Clothing expenditure units 1/ 3/		
	Men and boys	Women and children 2/	Total	Men and boys	Women and children 2/	Total
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	101	101	101	101	101	101
1931	102	101	102	102	102	102
1932	103	102	103	103	103	103
1933	104	102	103	104	104	104
1934	105	103	104	105	105	105
1935	106	103	105	106	105	106
1936	107	104	105	107	106	106
1937	107	105	106	107	107	107
1938	108	106	107	108	108	108
1939	108	107	107	109	109	109
1940	109	108	108	109	110	110
1941	110	109	109	110	111	111
1947	115	120	118	114	119	117
1948	117	123	120	116	120	118
1949	118	125	122	117	122	120
1950	120	128	124	118	123	121
1951	120	131	126	118	125	122
1952	122	133	128	119	126	123
1953	124	135	130	120	128	125
1954	126	138	132	122	130	126
1955	129	140	135	124	131	128
1956	131	143	137	126	133	130

1/ Estimates as of July 1 excluding Armed Forces overseas.
2/ Includes male children under 5.
3/ Population adjusted for changes in age-sex composition. Each unit is equivalent to the average annual clothing expenditure of $56.68 by white male wage earners and clerical workers, 21 through 35 years of age, in 1934-36.

Population series from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Clothing expenditure units computed from data given in Williams, Faith M., and Hanson, Alice C., "Money disbursements and clerical workers, 1934-36." U. S. Bur. Labor Statistics, Bull. 638, 1941.

Projections

Bureau of the Census projections of population by age and sex for 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975 were used to calculate clothing expenditure units in order to provide some indication of the future relationship between these units and population. These projections are based on alternate assumptions as to future levels of fertility. The results of these calculations are given in table 11 in the form of index numbers based on data for 1955. These data are not directly comparable with the estimates given in table 10 for 1929 to 1956 because of (1) the inclusion of armed forces overseas, and (2) slight revisions in the actual estimate for 1955. The differences are probably slight, however.

As is apparent from table 11 that based on projections of future population which assume continuance of the 1954-55 birth rates, the rate of growth in population and clothing expenditure units between 1955 and 1975 is expected to be roughly similar.

Table 11.-Projections of population and clothing expenditures units: Index numbers classified by sex and age group, for the United States in selected years

[1955=100]

Year	Population 1/						Clothing expenditure units 1/ 5/					
	Men and boys		Women and Children 4/		Total		Men and boys		Women and Children 4/		Total	
	AA 2/	A 3/	AA 2/	A 3/	AA 2/	A 3/	AA 2/	A 3/	AA 2/	A 3/	AA 2/	A 3/
1960	108	108	109	107	109	108	107	107	107	107	107	107
1965	117	116	117	115	117	115	116	115	116	115	116	115
1970	126	124	127	124	127	124	126	124	126	124	126	124
1975	136	133	140	135	138	134	137	134	138	134	137	134

1/ Estimates as of July 1 including Armed Forces overseas.
2/ Assumes 1954-55 level of fertility continues to 1975. ("High" projection)
3/ Assumes 1950-53 level of fertility continues to 1975.
4/ Includes male children under 5 years of age.
5/ Population adjusted for changes in age-sex composition. Each unit is equivalent to the average annual clothing expenditure of white male wage earners and clerical workers, 21 through 35 years of age, in 1934-36 of $56.68.

Population series computed from reports of the United States Bureau of the Census. Clothing expenditure units computed from Williams, Faith M., and Hanson, Alice C., "Money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers 1934-36." U. S. Bur. Labor Statistics, Bull. 638, 1941.

Table 12.-CCC stocks of cotton, United States, 1957-58

Date after August 1	Grand total	Upland			Extra-long staple 1/			
		Owned 2/	1957 loan	Total	Secretary's account	Owned	1957 loan	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1957								
Aug. 2	5,184	5,182	---	5,182	3/	2	---	2
Aug. 9	5,184	5,182	3/	5,182	3/	2	---	2
Aug. 16	5,122	5,120	3/	5,120	3/	2	---	2
Aug. 23	5,113	5,108	3	5,111	3/	2	---	2
Aug. 30	5,091	5,079	10	5,089	3/	2	---	2
Sept. 6	5,098	5,069	27	5,096	3/	2	---	2
Sept. 13	5,092	5,026	64	5,090	3/	2	---	2
Sept. 20	5,149	5,025	122	5,147	3/	2	---	2
Sept. 27	5,188	5,007	179	5,186	3/	2	---	2
Oct. 4	5,245	5,007	236	5,243	3/	2	---	2
Oct. 11	5,307	4,997	308	5,305	3/	2	---	2
Oct. 18	5,405	4,996	407	5,403	3/	2	---	2
Oct. 25	5,512	4,978	532	5,510	3/	2	---	2
Nov. 1	5,626	4,977	647	5,624	3/	2	---	2
Nov. 8	5,712	4,957	753	5,710	3/	2	---	2
Nov. 15	5,840	4,957	881	5,838	3/	2	3/	2
Nov. 22	5,919	4,930	986	5,916	3/	2	1	3
Nov. 29	5,987	4,930	1,053	5,983	3/	2	2	4
Dec. 6	5,564	4,428	1,132	5,560	3/	2	2	4
Dec. 13	5,298	4,067	1,226	5,293	3/	2	3	5
Dec. 20	5,437	4,067	1,363	5,430	3/	2	5	7
Dec. 27	5,004	3,496	1,500	4,996	3/	2	6	8
1958								
Jan. 3	4,875	3,182	1,684	4,866	3/	2	7	9
Jan. 10	5,141	3,182	1,949	5,131	3/	2	8	10
Jan. 17	4,882	2,710	2,163	4,873	3/	1	8	9
Jan. 24	4,732	2,325	2,396	4,721	3/	1	10	11
Jan. 31	4,947	2,305	2,626	4,931	3/	1	15	16
Feb. 7	5,093	2,305	2,769	5,074	3/	1	18	19
Feb. 14	4,807	1,926	2,858	4,784	3/	1	22	23
Feb. 21	4,882	1,924	2,930	4,854	3/	1	27	28
Feb. 28	4,799	1,784	2,983	4,767	3/	1	31	32
Mar. 7	4,819	1,768	3,017	4,785	3/	1	33	34
Mar. 14	4,814	1,714	3,065	4,779	3/	1	34	35
Mar. 21								

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sealand and Sea Island.

2/ Estimated stock.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 13.- Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments, January and February 1958, and cumulative totals since August 1, 1957

Class	Principal item of export	January 1958		February 1958		August 1957-February 1958	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
A	Card strips, comber noils, spinners laps and roving waste	289,896.82	5,290,937	211,942.67	3,804,168	1,263,643.60	22,732,124
B	Picker laps and cotton batting	520.66	7,989	225.02	3,446	5,510.72	82,146
C	Sliver, sliver laps, ribbon laps, roving, and drawing sliver	253.90	3,608	106.80	1,500	682.95	9,864
D	Gray or unfinished yarn, twine, cordage, and rope	124,715.72	1,804,734	81,242.17	1,165,915	679,185.46	9,683,005
E	Gray fabrics, absorbent cotton, and full finished yarn	288,827.24	4,056,467	168,918.85	2,347,535	1,367,935.38	18,986,430
F	Knitted articles	5,905.81	81,904	4,825.26	66,895	42,893.34	583,323
G	Finished fabrics	689,038.28	9,215,636	490,085.45	6,449,747	4,018,380.30	53,009,217
H	Articles manufactured from fabrics	86,334.48	1,042,067	85,756.54	1,005,579	638,983.14	7,462,157
I	Coated and rubberized yarns and fabrics, absorbent cotton, twine, cordage, rope, and fabrics, consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	23,938.65	564,894	24,554.53	568,126	173,767.60	4,021,016
J	Coated, rubberized and impregnated articles manufactured from fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	7,219.74	145,388	4,186.85	82,871	50,865.06	993,153
K	Gray or finished fabrics one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	81,740.29	1,489,396	71,153.97	1,249,748	584,075.00	10,532,337
L	Coated and rubberized fabrics and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton, one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	2,140.97	65,775	1,259.34	37,898	14,356.49	436,129
M	Articles manufactured from gray fabrics; bags; and mops	34,183.14	455,235	13,125.77	168,441	118,637.94	1,557,046
	Total	1,634,715.70	24,224,030	1,157,383.22	16,951,869	8,958,916.98	130,087,947

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 14.- Cotton, wool, rayon and acetate, other synthetics, flax and silk: Total and per capita mill consumption, United States, 1920 to date

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population: July 1 1/	Cotton 2/			Wool 3/			Rayon and acetate 4/			Other synthetics 5/			Flax 6/			Silk 7/			All fibers	
		Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Per capita 8/
	Mil.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1920	106.5	2,822.8	88.3	26.5	314.2	9.8	3.0	8.7	0.3	0.1				13.3	0.4	0.1	38.8	1.2	0.4	3,197.8	30.0
1921	108.5	2,600.6	86.0	24.0	343.4	11.4	3.2	19.8	.6	.2				8.8	.3	.1	51.8	1.7	.5	3,024.4	27.9
1922	110.1	2,911.3	85.3	26.4	406.5	11.9	3.7	25.0	.7	.2				12.2	.4	.1	57.8	1.7	.5	3,412.8	31.0
1923	112.0	3,122.6	85.4	27.9	422.4	11.6	3.8	32.8	.9	.3				15.4	.4	.1	61.5	1.7	.5	3,654.7	32.6
1924	114.1	2,636.5	85.3	23.1	342.2	11.1	3.0	42.4	1.4	.4				8.5	.3	.1	59.6	1.9	.5	3,089.2	27.1
1925	115.8	3,075.3	86.1	26.6	349.9	9.8	3.0	58.4	1.6	.5				12.6	.4	.1	76.0	2.1	.7	3,572.2	30.8
1926	117.4	3,213.5	86.6	27.4	342.7	9.3	2.9	60.9	1.6	.5				16.2	.4	.1	76.9	2.1	.7	3,710.2	31.6
1927	119.0	3,590.1	86.7	30.2	354.1	8.6	3.0	100.1	2.4	.8				11.4	.3	.1	85.0	2.0	.7	4,140.7	34.8
1928	120.5	3,187.0	85.6	26.4	333.2	9.0	2.8	100.5	2.7	.8				13.6	.4	.1	87.2	2.3	.7	3,721.5	30.9
1929	121.8	3,425.3	84.8	28.1	368.1	9.1	3.0	133.4	3.3	1.1				14.0	.4	.1	96.8	2.4	.8	4,037.6	33.1
1930	123.1	2,616.6	84.5	21.3	263.2	8.5	2.1	119.3	3.9	1.0				15.6	.5	.1	80.6	2.6	.7	3,095.3	25.1
1931	124.0	2,654.9	82.5	21.4	311.0	9.7	2.5	159.4	4.9	1.3				7.2	.2	.1	87.5	2.7	.7	3,222.0	26.0
1932	124.8	2,463.7	84.0	19.7	230.1	7.8	1.8	155.4	5.3	1.2				7.8	.3	.1	74.8	2.6	.6	2,931.8	23.5
1933	125.6	3,050.7	83.2	24.3	317.1	8.7	2.5	217.3	5.9	1.7				10.2	.3	.1	70.4	1.9	.6	3,665.7	29.2
1934	126.4	2,659.5	84.2	21.0	229.7	7.3	1.8	196.9	6.3	1.6				10.9	.3	.1	60.4	1.9	.5	3,157.4	25.0
1935	127.2	2,755.4	78.3	21.7	417.5	11.9	3.3	259.2	7.4	2.0				12.6	.3	.1	72.4	2.1	.6	3,517.1	27.6
1936	128.1	3,471.4	81.1	27.1	406.1	9.5	3.2	322.4	7.5	2.5				13.1	.3	.1	67.5	1.6	.5	4,280.5	33.4
1937	128.8	3,646.6	82.7	28.3	380.8	8.6	3.0	304.8	6.9	2.4				14.2	.3	.1	64.2	1.5	.5	4,410.6	34.2
1938	129.8	2,918.3	81.2	22.5	284.5	7.9	2.2	329.4	9.2	2.5				3.9	.1	9/	57.1	1.6	.4	3,593.2	27.7
1939	130.9	3,628.6	79.7	27.7	396.5	8.7	3.0	458.9	10.1	3.5				14.4	.3	.1	55.3	1.2	.4	4,553.7	34.8
1940	132.1	3,959.1	80.6	30.0	407.9	8.3	3.1	482.1	9.8	3.6	4.4	0.1	9/	12.1	.2	.1	47.6	1.0	.4	4,913.2	37.2
1941	133.4	5,192.1	80.1	38.9	648.0	10.1	4.9	591.9	9.1	4.4	11.5	.2	0.1	9.7	.1	.1	25.6	.4	.2	6,478.8	48.6
1942	134.9	5,633.1	81.7	41.8	603.6	8.7	4.5	620.8	9.0	4.6	23.1	.3	.2	23.0	.3	.2	.2	10/	9/	6,903.8	51.2
1943	136.7	5,270.6	79.7	38.6	636.2	9.6	4.7	656.1	9.9	4.8	35.3	.6	.3	13.6	.2	.1	11/	10/	9/	6,611.8	48.4
1944	138.4	4,790.4	77.6	34.6	622.8	10.1	4.5	704.8	11.4	5.1	45.8	.7	.3	9.5	.2	.1	11/	10/	9/	6,173.3	44.6
1945	139.9	4,515.8	75.4	32.3	645.1	10.8	4.6	769.9	12.9	5.5	49.8	.8	.4	7.4	.1	.1	1.0	10/	9/	5,989.0	42.8
1946	141.4	4,809.1	74.0	34.0	737.5	11.3	5.2	875.7	13.5	6.2	53.2	.8	.4	12.6	.2	.1	13.5	.2	.1	6,501.6	46.0
1947	144.1	4,665.6	72.7	32.4	698.2	10.9	4.8	987.9	15.4	6.9	51.4	.8	.4	8.8	.1	.1	3.2	.1	9/	6,415.1	44.5
1948	146.6	4,463.5	69.8	30.4	693.1	10.9	4.7	1,149.6	18.0	7.8	71.6	1.1	.5	5.5	.1	9/	7.4	.1	.1	6,390.7	43.6
1949	149.2	3,839.1	70.6	25.7	500.4	9.2	3.4	993.5	18.3	6.7	92.8	1.7	.6	6.1	.1	9/	4.0	.1	9/	5,435.9	36.4
1950	151.7	4,682.7	68.5	30.9	634.8	9.3	4.2	1,351.6	19.8	8.9	140.5	2.1	.9	10.9	.2	.1	10.5	.1	.1	6,831.0	45.0
1951	154.4	4,868.6	71.1	31.5	484.1	7.1	3.1	1,276.6	18.6	8.3	195.5	2.9	1.3	11.1	.2	.1	7.2	.1	9/	6,843.1	44.3
1952	157.0	4,470.9	69.6	28.5	466.4	7.2	3.0	1,215.5	18.9	7.7	249.1	4.0	1.6	6.7	.1	9/	12.6	.2	.1	6,421.2	40.9
1953	159.6	4,456.1	69.0	27.9	493.9	7.6	3.1	1,223.0	18.9	7.7	279.6	4.3	1.8	7.6	.1	9/	7.8	.1	9/	6,468.0	40.5
1954	162.4	4,127.3	68.8	25.4	384.1	6.3	2.4	1,154.9	19.2	7.1	328.7	5.5	2.0	7.0	.1	9/	8.5	.1	.1	6,010.4	37.0
1955	165.3	4,382.4	65.7	26.5	413.8	6.2	2.5	1,419.2	21.3	8.6	432.1	6.5	2.6	8.0	.1	9/	11.0	.2	.1	6,666.5	40.3
1956	168.2	4,362.6	67.0	25.9	440.7	6.8	2.6	1,201.1	18.5	7.1	482.9	7.4	2.9	7.9	.1	9/	12.7	.2	.1	6,507.9	38.7
1957 12/	171.2	4,064.1	65.7	23.7	371.8	6.0	2.2	1,177.5	19.0	6.9	561.3	9.1	3.3	7.2	.1	9/	8.3	.1	9/	6,190.2	36.2

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population of continental United States as of July 1, including armed forces overseas. 2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For American cotton, tare of 22 pounds was deducted from the gross weight of bale produced through 1923; since 1924 the tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted, for foreign cotton 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted. Since 1950 data have been adjusted to year ended Dec. 31. 3/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a scoured basis. Since 1920 data were from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau Incorporated. Include filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption. 5/ Textile Organon. Nylon, orlon, glass fiber, etc. United States production less exports plus imports for consumption. 6/ Flax. Imports and estimated production. Bureau of the Census and Plant Industry through 1948. Since 1949 production is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Portland, Oregon office. Imports only since the 1953 season. 7/ Bureau of the Census. Net imports through 1933. Since 1934 imports for consumption. 8/ Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers. 9/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 10/ Less than 0.05 percent. 11/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 12/ Preliminary.

Table 15.- All kinds of cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production 1/	Imports	City crop	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average 1935-39	8,336.4	12,711.0	170.6	---	21,278.0	6,938.2	5,297.4	56.8	12,292.4
Average 1945-49	5,877.4	11,905.5	251.7	23.0	18,057.6	9,037.7	3,927.4	33.6	12,998.7
1950	6,846.1	9,850.7	188.8	28.0	16,913.6	3/10,509.4	4,107.7	27.0	14,644.1
1951	2,277.9	15,028.7	72.2	40.0	17,418.8	3/ 9,196.0	5,514.8	35.0	14,745.8
1952	2,789.4	15,124.1	193.2	42.0	18,148.7	3/ 9,461.2	3,048.2	50.0	12,559.4
1953	5,604.8	16,359.5	141.6	43.0	22,148.9	8,576.2	3,760.5	75.0	12,411.7
1954	9,727.9	13,544.1	146.3	46.0	23,464.3	8,841.5	3,445.5	60.0	12,347.0
1955	11,205.4	14,632.9	136.6	47.0	26,021.9	3/ 9,209.6	2,213.9	---	11,423.5
1956	14,528.8	12,977.1	88.0	50.0	27,643.9	3/ 8,608.4	7,593.4	---	16,201.8
1957 4/	11,322.6	10,944.5	130.0	50.0	5/22,497.1	8,030.0	5,600.0	---	13,630.0

1/ Includes in-season ginnings. 2/ Running bales except imports which are in bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Adjusted to calendar year. 4/ Preliminary, partially estimated. 5/ Includes 50,000 bales of long-staple cotton released from the strategic stockpile and offered for sale by CCC for unrestricted use.

Table 16.- Extra-long staple cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49, and 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution		
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average 1935-39	48.2	21.0	61.4	130.6	80.0	0.2	80.2
Average 1945-49	62.9	3.0	129.8	195.7	124.4	.7	125.1
1950	65.0	62.2	120.8	248.0	3/ 152.4	4/	152.4
1951	82.4	46.0	46.1	174.5	3/ 79.5	4/	79.5
1952	47.9	93.5	132.5	273.9	3/ 103.1	4/	103.1
1953	93.9	64.5	92.1	250.5	100.7	4/	100.7
1954	158.4	40.9	98.4	297.7	111.2	0.4	111.6
1955	176.9	41.5	85.9	304.3	3/ 124.9	20.3	145.2
1956	131.7	49.1	48.1	228.9	3/ 109.0	57.9	166.9
1957 5/	53.3	77.8	43.3	6/224.4	100.0	10.0	110.0

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sea Island, Egyptian and Peruvian. 2/ American Egyptian and Sea Island in running bales, foreign in bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Adjusted to calendar year. 4/ Less than 50 bales. 5/ Preliminary, partially estimated. 6/ Includes 50,000 bales of long staple cotton released from the strategic stockpile and offered for sale by CCC for unrestricted use.

Table 17.- Cotton other than extra-long staple: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and to 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	City crop	Total	Mill Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average 1935-39	8,288.2	12,750.0	109.2	---	21,147.4	6,858.2	5,297.2	56.8	12,212.2
Average 1945-49	5,814.5	11,902.5	121.9	23.0	17,861.5	8,913.3	3,926.7	33.6	12,873.6
1950	6,781.1	9,788.5	68.0	28.0	16,665.6	10,357.0	4,107.7	27.0	14,491.7
1951	2,195.5	14,982.7	26.1	40.0	17,244.3	9,116.5	5,514.8	35.0	14,666.3
1952	2,741.5	15,030.6	60.7	42.0	17,874.8	9,358.1	3,048.2	50.0	12,456.3
1953	5,510.9	16,295.0	49.5	43.0	21,898.4	8,475.5	3,760.5	75.0	12,311.0
1954	9,569.5	13,503.2	47.9	46.0	23,166.6	8,730.3	3,445.1	60.0	12,235.4
1955	11,028.5	14,591.4	50.7	47.0	25,717.6	9,084.7	2,193.6	---	11,278.3
1956	14,397.1	12,929.6	35.9	50.0	27,412.6	8,507.6	7,535.2	---	16,042.8
1957 3/	11,269.3	10,866.7	86.7	50.0	22,272.7	7,930.0	5,590.0	---	13,520.0

1/ Difference between data in two preceding tables. 2/ Running bales except foreign which is in 500 pound bales.
3/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

Table 18.- Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination, United States
December 1957, January 1958, and cumulative totals since August 1, 1957

Country of destination	December 1957				January 1958				Cumulative totals since August 1, 1957			
	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe												
United Kingdom	7,105	34,981	20,275	62,361	3,460	26,932	21,148	51,540	33,066	203,605	130,011	366,682
Austria	851	3,242	498	4,591	780	3,853	174	4,807	4,510	19,208	1,948	25,666
Belgium and Luxembourg	970	25,687	1,035	27,692	838	12,197	1,829	14,864	7,223	96,431	16,066	119,720
Denmark	1,680	3,992	189	5,861	0	799	300	1,099	4,909	12,685	1,197	18,791
Eire	0	94	0	94	0	849	75	924	0	2,032	140	2,172
Finland	188	469	0	657	0	131	0	131	1,638	10,761	0	12,399
France	5,748	9,386	689	15,823	4,937	8,559	465	13,961	19,605	55,641	5,379	80,625
Germany (West)	12,746	54,328	3,432	70,506	7,048	45,848	2,520	55,416	57,608	302,288	22,612	382,508
Italy	4,487	49,116	7,585	61,188	4,613	45,079	10,058	59,750	18,798	215,019	43,491	277,308
Netherlands	3,100	6,317	660	10,077	3,321	9,833	419	13,573	12,555	38,256	3,071	53,882
Norway	0	1,814	286	2,100	0	1,250	0	1,250	0	7,402	286	7,688
Portugal	195	1,424	200	1,819	150	2,017	171	2,338	1,025	10,113	2,096	13,234
Spain	9,078	23,049	958	33,085	1,645	24,088	1,075	26,808	16,945	49,132	2,333	68,410
Sweden	1,289	20,638	1,499	23,426	0	12,898	2,050	14,948	3,032	65,960	8,034	77,026
Switzerland	2,708	4,991	854	8,553	1,738	5,257	685	7,680	12,918	35,222	3,850	51,990
Trieste	256	374	51	681	45	1,011	0	1,056	451	3,438	551	4,440
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,266	0	1,266
Other	28	26,789	8,160	34,977	0	20,597	500	21,097	430	130,188	29,594	160,212
Total Europe	50,429	266,691	46,371	363,491	28,575	221,198	41,469	291,242	194,713	1,258,647	270,659	1,724,019
Other Countries:												
Canada	423	19,323	796	20,542	0	18,703	3,691	22,394	3,496	95,728	19,140	118,364
Colombia	286	1,831	0	2,117	2,763	429	0	3,192	12,106	25,167	319	37,592
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	800	1,605	0	2,405	1,353	1,315	0	2,668	12,496	15,894	233	28,623
India	23,346	816	0	24,162	12,245	259	0	12,504	60,273	2,446	0	62,719
Pakistan	1,700	0	0	1,700	0	0	0	0	4,544	245	0	4,789
Indonesia	0	1,838	0	1,838	0	3,140	622	3,762	493	12,499	3,051	16,043
Korea	594	2,524	19,729	22,847	628	1,922	9,018	11,568	1,944	9,316	59,933	71,193
Hong Kong	34	675	6,596	7,305	0	896	3,644	4,540	690	5,683	42,364	48,737
Taiwan	285	118	8,718	9,121	93	203	21,992	22,288	610	707	39,178	40,495
Japan	2,343	93,470	35,753	131,566	3,678	70,044	43,740	117,462	13,178	310,205	241,837	565,220
Australia	100	6,888	0	6,988	0	6,276	154	6,430	1,099	28,589	159	29,847
Morocco	0	557	109	666	0	1,943	105	2,048	0	6,686	1,091	7,777
Union of South Africa	600	2,345	324	3,269	201	1,500	643	2,344	2,113	9,603	3,806	15,522
Other	2,171	7,233	1,214	10,618	4,096	7,579	2,677	14,352	11,425	51,469	15,664	78,558
World total	83,111	405,914	119,610	608,635	53,632	335,407	127,755	516,794	319,180	1,832,884	697,434	2,849,498

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.- Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and CCC minimum sales prices at average location in the United States, December 1957, January and February, 1958 2/

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound 3/	Price per pound 4/	Quality 5/
		Cents	Cents	
	December			
Bombay, India	Broach, Vijay, fine	24.61	23.10	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind fine S G	28.54	24.67	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II 6/	41.59	30.60	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	7/	23.84	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32" 8/	32.24	29.65	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	30.86	27.83	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	45.53	31.82	M 1-1/8"
	January			
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, fine	26.68	23.00	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	28.90	24.59	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II 6/	40.86	30.69	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	7/	23.76	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32" 8/	31.24	29.77	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	31.55	27.81	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	44.77	31.97	M 1-1/8"
	February			
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, fine	27.41	23.09	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	28.14	24.73	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II 6/	38.96	30.80	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	7/	23.84	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32" 8/	30.93	29.92	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	30.21	28.06	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	42.99	32.13	M 1-1/8"

1/ Includes export taxes where applicable. 2/ Quotations on net weight basis. 3/ Average of prices collected once each week. 4/ Net weight price for U. S. is CCC minimum sales price ÷ 0.96. Price for each month is the average of minimum prices at average location for all sales made during the month. 5/ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. 6/ Spot price less 35 percent export subsidy paid by Turkish Government. 7/ No quotations. 8/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price ÷ 0.96.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 20.- Cotton, manmade fibers and wool used by the military forces, United States, by quarters, July 1954 to date

Year and quarter	Quantity			
	Cotton		Manmade fibers	Wool clean basis
	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1954				
July-September	23.0	11,028	398	291
October-December	23.7	11,396	942	321
1955				
January-March	21.0	10,062	583	424
April-June	13.7	6,583	1,074	3,321
July-September	12.4	5,929	897	2,835
October-December	19.4	9,335	937	1,932
Total 1/	66.5	31,909	3,491	8,512
1956				
January-March	21.7	10,420	1,868	1,231
April-June	26.1	12,509	1,638	629
July-September	17.9	8,610	1,443	958
October-December	27.9	13,393	986	2,078
Total 1/	93.6	44,931	5,935	4,896
1957				
January-March	43.9	21,083	2,119	4,445
April-June	27.7	13,281	1,273	1,715
July-September 2/	14.3	6,862	425	3,174

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 21.- Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Year and quarter	Bunting	Drill	Duck	Flannel	Osnaburg	Oxford	Permeable	Poplin	Print cloth	Sateen	Sheeting	Silesia	Twill	Webbing 2/	Total 3/
	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards
1954															
July-Sept.	---	861.6	6,707.8	---	---	347.7	2,082.4	0.3	---	159.3	---	0	408.0	80.1	10,647.2
Oct.-Dec.	---	266.9	7,412.5	---	---	19.6	1,791.5	0	---	135.0	---	42.6	168.6	56.7	9,893.4
1955															
Jan.-Mar.	---	1,498.6	5,831.7	---	---	0	0	0	---	823.3	---	0	0	137.5	8,291.1
Apr.-June	---	522.7	2,182.3	---	---	0	0	0	---	3,561.4	---	0	0	101.3	6,367.7
July-Sept.	---	123.9	566.9	---	---	1,118.0	0	0	---	2,554.9	---	0	2,774.9	60.5	7,199.1
Oct.-Dec.	---	0	3,279.3	---	---	1,812.2	0	0	---	2,342.3	---	0	2,428.7	138.2	10,000.6
Total 3/	---	2,145.2	11,860.1	---	---	2,930.2	0	0	---	9,282.0	---	0	5,203.5	437.5	31,858.5
1956															
Jan.-Mar.	---	0	3,575.9	---	---	1,273.9	0	0	---	2,214.6	---	31.0	3,643.4	48.8	10,787.6
Apr.-June	181.9	0	2,787.8	7.6	54.1	2,344.0	0	567.3	---	4,805.0	25.6	31.0	1,217.2	222.8	12,244.3
July-Sept.	0	0	1,069.5	0	57.3	4/92.8	0	526.6	---	3,155.9	0	0	466.6	481.3	5,849.9
Oct.-Dec.	0	795.1	739.6	96.0	0	25.1	0	1,138.0	---	8,288.1	0	0	215.9	488.5	11,786.2
Total 3/	181.9	795.1	8,172.8	103.6	111.3	3,735.8	0	2,231.8	---	18,463.7	25.6	62.0	5,543.2	1,241.3	40,668.0
1957															
Jan.-Mar.	0	1,044.3	5,616.2	0	0	45.7	0	591.5	2,115.7	9,320.7	0	0	661.8	537.2	19,993.1
Apr.-June	0	161.2	1,227.5	0	916.8	0	0	868.5	0	10,570.9	0	0	0	352.1	14,097.1
July-Sept. 5/	0	146.8	64.5	0	89.2	4/2.8	0	929.2	0	5,902.9	0	0	0	117.1	7,252.4

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products. 2/ Includes webbing with cotton warp and nylon filling. 3/ Totals were made before data were rounded. 4/ Includes oxford with cotton warp and nylon filling. 5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 22 .- Manmade fiber fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Year and quarter	Acetate and Rayon		Non-cellulosic							Total 2/
	Acetate (saponified) rip-stop	Rayon twill	Ballistic cloth	Duck	Netting	Oxford	Parachute cloth	Twill	Webbing	
	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards
1954										
July-Sept.	0	630.4	94.4	0	---	---	0	---	13.4	738.2
Oct.-Dec.	16.7	0	49.9	456.4	---	---	53.9	---	42.4	619.3
1955										
Jan.-Mar.	0	0	8.5	0	---	---	0	---	97.1	105.6
Apr.-June	0	638.5	108.6	0	---	---	59.5	---	154.1	960.7
July-Sept.	0	898.7	140.1	32.1	---	---	0	---	83.3	1,154.2
Oct.-Dec.	0	542.6	127.5	125.1	---	---	0	---	63.1	858.2
Total 2/	0	2,079.8	384.7	157.2	---	---	59.5	---	397.5	3,078.6
1956										
Jan.-Mar.	0	490.9	191.8	0	---	---	0	---	199.1	881.8
Apr.-June	0	859.7	0	399.0	---	---	0	---	135.4	1,394.1
July-Sept.	0	2,626.9	0	13.9	---	---	0	---	107.4	2,748.1
Oct.-Dec.	0	895.0	116.9	336.9	---	---	28.3	---	38.9	1,416.0
Total 2/	0	4,872.4	308.7	749.8	---	---	28.3	---	480.8	6,440.0
1957										
Jan.-Mar.	0	13.1	206.1	1,398.6	192.9	103.3	19.7	609.3	8.6	2,551.7
Apr.-June	0	0	0	990.1	100.7	2.9	34.9	1,130.3	4.7	2,263.5
July-Sept. 3/	0	1,160.9	0	2.7	0	---	16.0	726.0	1.7	1,907.2

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products. 2/ Totals were made before data were rounded. 3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

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INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY
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